

The Jury System

Not Twelve Good and True Men but
Perjurers Who Need Attention . . .

By F. W. Hendrickson

NY-one who has had any considerable experience as a jurymen can readily call to mind many instances of the peculiar mental efforts of a number of jurymen with whom he has at times been associated. When twelve men, strangers to one another, are brought together seriously to examine and decide some complicated question of facts it can easily be understood that the case is rendered still more complicated by the diversity of opinion that is likely to prevail among the jurymen.

While the conflicts of the jury room are for the most clear result of pig-headedness as opposed to fair-mindedness, often termination opposed to stubbornness, still it must be said that the results are in the interests of justice. It is not always easy for any individual jurymen to form a personal opinion, and the main difficulty in this respect is invariably his lack of confidence in the witness.

On the jury system have been of common occurrence ever since Edward III. The problem to be solved at this time, however, is to replace the jury by some safer and surer method, but a witness stand be kept free from the large number of wilful liars who take the oath with a mental reservation, give their manufactured evidence without a blush, and with a laugh up the sleeve at the im-
law.

to be a common idea among lawyers that they cannot hope to win if their opponents produce too many untruthful witnesses. That any man who is able on cross-examination to annihilate a witness on the stand is eminently qualified to secure approval of the jury system. Many lawyers, try as they may, break down the testimony of a well schooled witness without in a way that the jurymen are usually slow to understand or

well, now that a few shafts are to be directed at the system in the administration of justice, if a good proportion of these mark among the growing class of hell bent conspirators and others who give them encouragement.

Tag the Revolvers

By Paul Thiesman

law requires that every bottle of poison shall be labelled distinctly not only arsenic, laudanum, or strychnine, but "Poison—Beware!"

Usually skull and cross-bones are added to emphasize the deadliness of the danger.

And it seems as if it is actually necessary to require all firearms to bear a large red metal tag, relatively as plain as labels on poison bottles and signs at railway crossings.

The United States Constitution guarantees to the citizen the right to keep and bear arms. But it would not infringe that right to require of the red metal tag:

DEADLY WEAPON.
Stop—Think! Take Care!
DANGER! DANGER!

are a few simple rules for avoiding the accidental discharge of revolver and sparing your own and others' lives:

Never hand a firearm around to be looked at without first removing the trigger.

Do not finger the trigger or handle the hammer until they are removed.

Count the cartridges!

Never clean a revolver that is loaded.

Never reload with the weapon at half cock or full cock.

Don't touch one if you don't know how to handle it.

Don't keep a revolver!

The last rule is most reliable in preventing accidents.

Did you ever think of the absurdity of keeping a weapon you couldn't hit a burglar with, even if he stood still and let you take careful aim?

For burglars, keep a halberd—you can scare them with that more than if you pointed two revolvers at them!—New York American.

..The.. Horse a Stupid Animal

By E. T. Brewster



HERE have been on exhibition, at various times, horses who are, apparently, prodigies of mathematical insight; who can do anything with numbers that the trainer can do. Yet we absolutely know that no animal can do so much as count at all. Furthermore, it is always the horse that performs these marvels, though the horse is the most utterly stupid of all the dumb creatures that man has made his friends.

That is precisely why the horse is always taken to be made into an arithmetician. He is so stupid that he can be taught anything—any habit, that is—and having no mind to be taken up with his own affairs, can be relied on to do exactly as he is told.

All these arithmetical fakes, whatever their details, are worked in essentially the same way. The horse is taught, by endless repetitions, some mechanical habit. A given signal, and he begins to paw the floor. Another signal, and he stops. Press the proper button, and he takes a sponge and rubs it over a certain spot on a blackboard, or picks up a card lying in a certain position. That is all he does. The meaning of the act exists for the spectator only. The pawings count the answer to a problem in addition, the card bears the reply to a question. But the horse does not know it. He merely follows a blind habit, just as he will stop when you say "Whoa!" though you interpolate the word into your recitation of the Declaration of Independence.—McClure's.

"The Greatest Glory Of Any People"

By Col. George Harvey, Editor of Harper's Weekly

I F to-morrow this Nation should be obliterated, if the earth itself should be destroyed, the greatest glory of any people would be left in these imperishable words:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

There was the crux of human liberty, there shone the noonday sun from whose face the clouds of the middle ages had been swept away, there flashed the spirit of freedom from which is now springing governments by the people from the land of the Spaniard to the home of Mahomet; but underneath and upholding all was and is the one great over-arching fact that there, for the first time in the history of the world, tolerance was written into the fundamental law of a land guided, guarded and inspired by Christian faith.

Torpedo Practice Scared the Fish.

Argyll fishermen protest against torpedo practice being carried on in the Firth of Clyde and the Kilbrannan Sound by warships.

"They contend that it scares the fish from the Firth and that the herring fishing is being gradually ruined. At a mass meeting at Campbeltown it was declared that not a box of herrings had been landed since the fleet came, whereas the weekly average before was £300.

As Usual.

Mrs. Wickwire—If you go first, you will wait for me on the other shore, won't you, dear?

Mr. Wickwire—I suppose so. I never went anywhere yet without having to wait for you.—Illustrated Bits.

The United States annually exports more cottonseed oil than all the other countries of the world combined—42,000,000 out of 52,000,000 gallons.

WASHINGTON NOTES

President Taft was the central figure in a number of conferences Monday and is living up to the prediction made many weeks ago that in the conference consideration of the tariff bill he would lend his influence to conciliate all differences.

At a conference at the White House it was definitely decided that the rate to be levied under the new corporation tax shall be reduced from two per cent. to one per cent., and that in redrafting the measure now in conference along with the tariff bill, due consideration will be given to the demands of the mutual life insurance companies, whose incomes would have been seriously affected.

The tariff conferees made satisfactory progress Monday in spite of the fact that the House members were compelled to be absent much of the time on account of the session of the House. Thus far, however, the amendments agreed upon in the chemical, earthenware, metal and wood schedules have been of minor importance.

By passing over the cotton and woolen schedules without taking any of the amended paragraphs, and skipping the disputed points connected with the rates on lumber in the wood schedule, the tariff conferees were able to dispose of about 400 amendments Tuesday. This number however includes subjects that were settled tentatively on Monday and Saturday.

Many important subjects, such as the House drawbacks features in the alcohol paragraph, the rates on oil-cloth and the various items under the head of lithographs, were submitted to sub-conferences. The treasury experts who helped the Senate finance committee in its consideration of the bill are assisting the conferees in gathering information about these subjects.

A representative of The Associated Press Tuesday interrogated one of the conferees as to the progress that has been made. A list of practically all of the amended paragraphs of public interest was submitted to him.

Strenuous objections were raised by the House members of the tariff conference Wednesday to the Senate provision in the maximum and minimum feature of the tariff bill, which gives to the President authority to employ such persons as he may desire to aid him in enforcing the tariff laws and which will be useful to Congress in tariff legislation in the future.

The provision which provides for the establishment of a court of customs appeals was adopted. It is intended that this court shall deal with all cases of appeal from the board of general appraisers and that its judgment shall be final. The salaries of the five judges were fixed at \$10,000, instead of \$7,000 as provided by the Senate amendment.

The Senate maximum and minimum provision was agreed upon tentatively as a substitute for the House feature, with the exception of the provision for the employment of tariff experts. The House conferees claimed that the House ways and means committee and the Senate finance committee have the investigation of tariff matters as their special province.

Twenty-four hours would see the end of the work of the Senate and House conferees on the tariff bill, and a substantial agreement upon the questions at issue but for the five propositions—iron ore, coal, hides, oil and lumber—upon which the President stands firm for radical reduction or even abolition of the tariff.

Great progress was made by the conferees Friday. A preponderance of the differences have been adjusted in each schedule, however, are a few items that have necessitated investigation in order to enable the conferees to get together. This is true of lead products, such as paints, in the chemical schedule; numerous articles in the metal schedule on which the rates depend upon the settlement of the iron ore question; the demand for a change in the classification of wool tops; the change from ad valorem to specific rates on cotton goods; the increase made by the House on gloves, and the wool pulp and print paper contest. The rates on silks and woolen goods were determined Friday. The Senate won in both cases. On silks there will be a considerable advance over existing duties; on woolen, no change from the present law except in regard to wool tops which are to be given a new classification. The duty on tops is prohibitive now, and it is predicted that it will continue so, even after the reduction is put into force. The Senate provision reenacted the Dingley rates of the whole woolen schedule, while the House provided for material reductions.

Washington, Special.—President Taft will win his fight for free or reduced rates of duty on raw materials. Nearly every member of the conference on the tariff bill conceded Saturday. The indications are that when the new tariff bill becomes a law, the rates on the articles which the President desired to come in free will be as follows:

Iron ore, free (present rate 40 cents per ton.)

Oil, free (now protected by countervailing duty.)

Hides, 71-2 per cent. ad valorem (present rate 15 per cent.)

Coal, 45 cents per ton. (Present rate 67 cents.)

Lumber will probably be \$1.25 or rough, with Senate rates on finished.

This would be a material reduction throughout the lumber schedule.

When the conferees transferred to the President's shoulders the responsibility of putting the foregoing raw materials on the free list, it was not believed he would meet with success in bringing about a changed sentiment in relation to these articles.

A change of sentiment seems apparent.

THE PROMISE OF PROSPERITY.



—Cartoon by Davenport, in the New York Mail.

HE HAD SO MANY WIVES HE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO

Bigamist Johnson Recalls Twenty Spouses, But It Is Believed the Returns Are Incomplete—Made Living by Wedding and Swindling Women—Goes to San Quentin Prison to Serve Seven Years at the Age of Sixty-four.

San Francisco, Cal.—It is all over with Christian Johnson, the German horse buyer and bigamy expert, champion to date of all his kind. Johnson has been taken from San Jose, where he was convicted, to San Quentin prison, to serve a sentence of seven years. When he has served his term most any city or village in the country can claim him at will and send him away on another charge of bigamy. He says that he has married so many women that he cannot remember them all. He was able to recall twenty of his victims, but as his list consists, with only two exceptions, Western women, and as he is known to have operated heavily in marriage vows in New York and New Jersey and New England, it is believed that the twenty represent less than half of his actual wives. He does not include Miss Julia A. Fredericks, of Freeport, L. I., whom he married in 1900, decamping next day with \$1600 of her money.

Johnson is sixty-four years old, portly and fine looking and, despite the handicap of years, is known to have married eight women since November, 1905. His love-making has been on even a more generous scale, and, according to his own statement, he courted ten Portland (Ore.) women at one time, but married only one of the lot. In probably hundreds of instances he merely made love to women and skipped away with sums of their money varying from \$200 to several thousands.

Made It a Profession. Johnson dates the beginning of his criminal career three years back, but as the marriage with Miss Fredericks took place nine years ago, and he came to this country in 1871, there is no telling how long he has made a living by the role of lover. "In 1906," he said, "I quit my business of buying horses, and from that day to this time I have been making my living by marrying, making love to women, getting their money and uttering them."

Johnson was known as John Madison, John C. Anderson and C. O. Moeller, and it was under the name of Madison that he married Miss Fredericks. He said that at first he was a woman hater, having been separated in Germany from a sweetheart who later died. "I married only one woman under the name of Madison," he said. "Her name was Jones—if I remember rightly—Ada Jones. I got \$1800 from her because she said she loved me. I could have got \$50,000."

The bigamist credits Mrs. Mary Brown, whom he married in Springfield, Mass., in 1905, and immediately deserted, with being his first and only legal wife, but it is believed that perhaps a score antedate her. Johnson says he was born on March 11, 1845, in Flensburg, Schleswig-Holstein. He learned marine engineering and worked as a machinist in Trenton, N. J., when he came to America in 1871.

To Live on Cupid's Bounty. After his desertion of the Springfield widow Johnson went to New Orleans as a horse trader. Then his health failed and he determined to live on Cupid's bounty. His next venture, according to his story, was with Mrs. Sylvia Pollard de Bonnett at San Francisco.

Two weeks after this false marriage Johnson said he had to go to Germany and left town. Next he appeared in Portland, where he married Mrs. Eliza Jones, a widow of a wealthy coal dealer. Two weeks after the marriage he took her to Oakland, Cal., where, with \$1800 of her money in his pockets, he skipped out for Memphis. His next marriage, victim's name forgotten, took place in the East. A ceremony was resorted

to, he said, only when money could not be obtained beforehand. Returning last spring to San Francisco, Johnson married Mrs. Henrietta Leopold and Mrs. Josephine Tretheway, of Stockton, within one month of each other, on April 15 and May 17. On June 15 he wedded Catherine Hoene, of San Diego, a maiden forty-two years old, who gave him \$200. He was traced back to San Francisco by Miss Minnie Cather, whom he had married, and then the police got him.

List of Wives. Here is Johnson's "official" list of his wives: Mrs. Catherine Hoene, San Diego; Mrs. Josephine Tretheway, Stockton; Mrs. Sylvia Pollard de Bonnett, San Francisco; Mrs. Henrietta Leopold, San Francisco; Eliza Jones, Portland; Mrs. Mary Brown, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Frances Hepburn, Oakland; Miss Minnie Cather, San Francisco; Mrs. Josephine Henninger, Oakland; Mrs. Birdie King, Hot Springs, Ark.; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Jackson, Jola, Kan.; Mrs. Mary Frick, East St. Louis; Catherine Hospital nurse, St. Louis; Mrs. Alice Richardson, St. Louis; Mrs. Catalina Baughman, St. Louis; Mrs. Minnie Allen, St. Louis; Mrs. Bertha King, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. De Loem, Portland, Ore.

Among Eastern women from whom he received money was Mrs. William Kirkman, a wealthy widow, of Little Neck, L. I., from whom he got \$1500 and whom he was to marry on the day he led Miss Fredericks to the altar. Others were Miss Carrie Bandford, of Roseville, N. J., \$1500; Miss Bertha Love, of Newark, \$600, and Miss Josephine Hanson, South Brooklyn, \$600.

From most of the women, Johnson says, he obtained money or jewelry, or both. When in the East Johnson ensnared women with a picture of his mythical ranch in Southern California, with its orange groves and mellow climate. In the East he described his palatial dream home on the Hudson. But now his pleasures are ended. He fears that he will succumb to his weak heart before he is released from San Quentin. He asserts that the only wife he ever really loved was Mrs. de Bonnett. He advises women to keep away from matrimonial agencies, declaring that he never used them except with deliberate intent to defraud.

On the train from San Jose to this city women crowded about him and seemed to take great interest in him. "It just goes to show you women are fools," remarked Johnson to the Sheriff.

"Look at them. If any man would come along here and say nice things to most of them, be polite and show interest in their doings and hopes they would smile and smirk until the poor man would find himself talking nitty on them and proposing."

"That was what got me into trouble. Men of my temperament are always in danger unless we refuse absolutely even to talk to women."

Johnson's confession is full of comment. Here are a few extracts which show his philosophy.

"I've led a rather sporty life, and I want to say that whatever I got out of women I spent on them right away. They kept me broke."

"I have found it did not pay to be soft and sweet with the women. Treat them a little harsh and be a little distant and they will come to you. If I saw a woman that I really liked I made up my mind I would make her fall in love with me, and I seldom failed."

"Once started with the idea of getting money from women, I continued to dupe them, and I did not marry those from whom I could get money without."

Friends of Mrs. Cora W. Rose, who died in poverty in New York City, with her clergyman husband absent, filed an undertaking to avoid Pottery.

LEGISLATOR MAKES RECORD. Mrs. Alma V. Lafferty has not let the grass grow under her feet as a member of the Colorado Legislature. She is the only woman who has sat in that body, and, further, is one of the most strenuous of all the legislators since the session began. She has introduced fifteen bills, and, more to the point, all have passed. Still more, she says she is not yet through, and may make her record an even score. Mrs. Lafferty has more than held her own in debate, and also in committee. She has shown a remarkable faculty for grasping the most involved questions, and has a grasp on all the business of the House. She represents one of the strongest possible arguments for the cause of equal suffrage. If all women were as practical and level-headed as she is the prayer of the suffragists might be granted without further delay. But the point is, would men want all women that way?—New York Press.

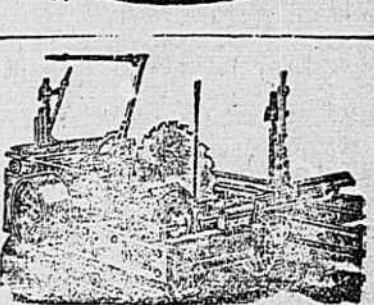
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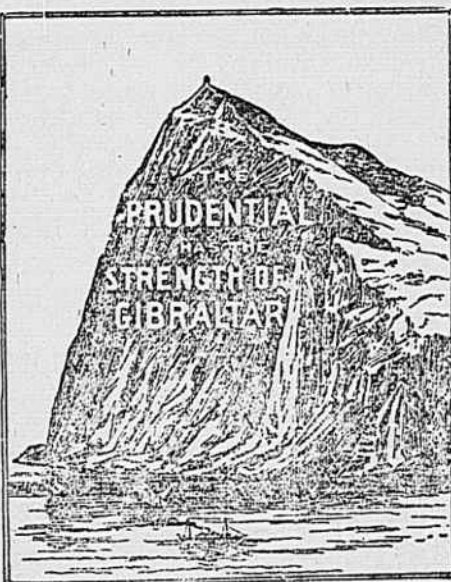
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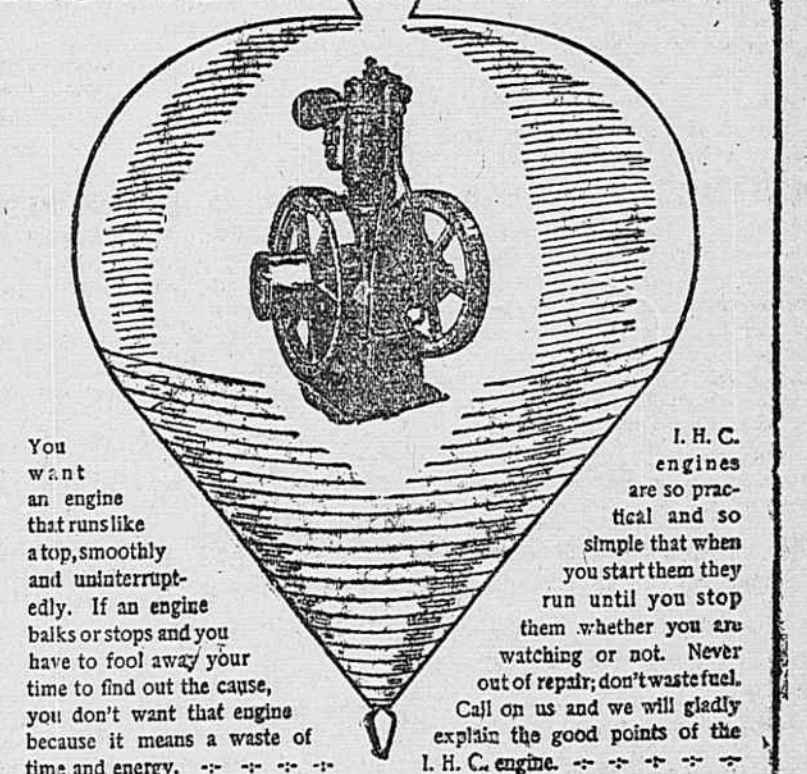


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